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addressed to the publisher, Post-paid.

Post Office Report.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
1st December, 1835.
To the President of the United States:
SIR: During the year ending 30th June,
1835, the post routes of the United States com-
prehended about one hundred and twelve thousand
seven hundred and seventy-four miles.

In daily and less frequent trips, the mails
were carried on these routes about 25,869,486
miles, viz: 15,874,050 miles in four-horse
post-coaches, and two-horse stages.

7,817,973 miles on horses and in sulkies,
906,959 " in steamboats,
274,504 " in railroad cars.

The number of post offices on the 30th June
last, was ten thousand seven hundred and sev-
enty, being an increase of fifty-four within the
preceding year.

The system upon which the books of the
Department have always been kept, precludes
an exact statement of the revenue and expendi-
ture which have accrued within any given pe-
riod. The following is believed to be approxi-
mately the actual income and accruing
responsibilities, for the two last fiscal years,
viz:

Gross revenue for the year ending 30th June,
1834 - - - - - \$2,833,748 34
Compensation to
postmasters - \$887,317 29
Incidental expense 87,744 27
Transportation of
the mails 1,925,543 52

Total expenditure - - - \$2,010,605 08

Balance against the Depart-
ment - - - - - \$86,855 74

Gross revenue for the year ending
30th June, 1835 - - - - - \$2,092,556 66

Compensation to
postmasters - \$945,417 84
Incidental expenses 92,024 92
Transportation of
the mails 1,719,007 32

Total expenditure - - - 2,757,240 98

Balance in favor of the De-
partment - - - - - \$236,206 68

In the first part of the year 1835, additional
allowances were authorized, as is alleged, amount-
ing, on the first of May last, to about
\$157,000, which have since been suspended,
and do not enter into the foregoing statement.—
If fully admitted, they will reduce the balance
in favor of the Department that year to about
\$79,000.

The old books will be closed when all the
pecuniary transactions of the Department, prior
to first of July last, are brought upon them.—
Statements made out from these books, and
other data, show the condition of the Depart-
ment on that day, to have been about as fol-
lows, viz:

Due to contractors
and others - \$762,381 92
Due to banks 282,000 00

Whole debt of the Depart-
ment - - - - - \$1,064,381 92

Account due to the
Department \$1,128,219 29

Deduct for bad and
doubtful debts 131,327 36

Debt esteemed to be
good - - - - - \$906,991 93

Cash on hand 43,589 40

Whole available means - - - \$1,040,681 33

Balance of debt over available
means on 1st July last 23,700 50

If the suspended allowances be
added - - - - - 157,000 00

It will make the debt exceed
the available means on first
July last - - - - - \$180,700 50

The accounts of the Postmasters for the
quarter ending 30th September last, have been
so far examined as to show, satisfactory, that
the increase of gross revenue over that of the
corresponding quarter of last year, is about
twenty per cent. The annual saving in the recent
letting of contracts was about \$30,000. Pre-
dicted on an average increase of revenue
throughout the current fiscal year of ten per

cent, and on a saving of \$25,000 when the
contracts recently let shall be executed with
necessary alterations, an estimate of the gross
revenue and accruing responsibilities for the
year ending 30th June, 1836, indicates the fol-
lowing results, viz:

Gross revenue for the year end-
ing 30th June, 1836 - - - - - \$3,292,692 00

Compensation to
postmasters \$1,039,958 60

Incidental expenses 70,000 00

Transportation of
the mails \$1,709,507 00

Total expenditure - - - 2,816,465 00

Balance in favor of the depart-
ment - - - - - \$476,227 00

Although the whole of this sum may not be
available, on account of the usual losses and
defalcations, it is not doubted, that, aided by
collections of outstanding balances, it will be
sufficient to pay off the debts of the Depart-
ment, and leave a considerable amount applica-
ble to an extension of mail accommodations.

When the undersigned took charge of this
department, his attention was immediately called
to the condition of its finances, but it was
soon found that no satisfactory account of its
debts or its means could, within any short pe-
riod, be obtained from its books. It was only
perceived, from current incidents and detached
accounts, that the unsatisfied demands of con-
tractors from every quarter of the country,
were daily accumulating; that there was a debt
of near \$200,000 due to Banks; that the out-
standing acceptances of the Treasurer exceeded
\$290,000, that a considerable portion of the
revenue of some of the larger offices, for the
present calendar year, had been anticipated by
drafts discounted in Banks, which they had
been instructed to pay at maturity; that addi-
tional allowances had been recently authorized
to a considerable amount; that to provide the
means to meet the demands on the Department
at Washington, created by the system of ac-
ceptances, upwards of two thousand of the most
considerable post offices had been directed to
deposit their income in banks; and that these
means proving insufficient, the Department
was subjected to continual embarrassments in
devising ways and means to meet its engage-
ments. As the same time, it was believed on
all hands, that the current revenue of the De-
partment considerably exceeded its current
expenditures, and that the aggregate of debt
was in progress of diminution. In this state of
things, it was deemed expedient to make an ef-
fort to extricate the Department from its em-
barrassments. The measures resorted to for
that purpose, were as follows, viz:

1. A suspension of all recent allowances
from the credit of the contractors.

2. A refusal to accept or pay any drafts
drawn on the Department, except by special
arrangements.

3. The application of the income of the cur-
rent quarter to the payment of that quarter's
expenses, the surplus only to be applied to the
payment of pre-existing claims.

4. The introduction of a system which
should effect a more prompt collection and ap-
plication of the current income of the Depart-
ment.

The allowances suspended, amounted to ab-
out \$157,000. Without reference to their
merits, it was believed that a preference ought
to be given to other claims in making pay-
ments.

The discontinuance of acceptances was es-
sential to enable the Department to command
means. A revenue arises wherever the mails
are carried, and it would seem obviously ap-
propriate, as well as convenient, that the ser-
vices of contractors should be paid for in the
sections of country where they are rendered;
and, as far as practicable, out of the income
which they produce. But the practice of suf-
fering the contractors to draw for their pay,
subjected the Department to the inconvenience
of collecting its funds from the post offices
throughout the Union, and transferring them to
Washington to meet the drafts. The slowness
and uncertainty of this operation made it an
unreliable reliance to meet its acceptance,
produced the necessity of looking elsewhere for
the means, and rendered it difficult to manage
its finances with any convenience or regularity.

By paying the expenses of the current quar-
ter at its close, and announcing a determination
to pay in like manner at the close of each suc-
ceeding one, applying only the surplus to the
discharge of former debts, was believed that
the credit of the Department would immedi-
ately be elevated, and thenceforward sustain-
ed.

Orders to deposit in banks, and drafts on
postmasters in favor of contractors, constituted
the system of collection found in operation.—
Upwards of two thousand post offices had or-
ders to deposit and upwards of eight thousand
were instructed to retain their postages until
drawn upon. Many of the deposit officers
were dilatory, and delinquency among them
was not uncommon. Many of the other officers
were not drawn upon for several quarters on
account of the smallness of their income, or

other circumstances of the Department com-
pelled it to draw on the more productive offices
at the end of each quarter, before their accounts
could be adjusted; and its drafts being pre-
dicted on estimates, could not be for the ex-
act sum in hand. To avoid the danger of a
protest, in consequence of drawing for too much,
the Treasurer generally drew for too little, there-
by leaving small balances in all the draft offices
also. There were, consequently, balances re-
maining in the hands of more than eight thou-
sand postmasters, which, though generally
small, amounted in the aggregate to a large
sum.

For the purpose of promptly bringing into ac-
tion the means of the Department, at the end
of each quarter, the undersigned divided the
offices into three classes. The first class, called
"Collection Offices" are upwards of nine
thousand in number. The postmasters of this
class have been instructed to pay on demand,
at the close of each quarter, the whole amount
due to the Department on account of the pos-
tages of that quarter, to the contractors who car-
ry the mails along their respective routes, and
forward their receipts to the Department. The
contractors are instructed to forward acknowl-
edgments, setting forth the whole amount re-
ceived from each and all the postmasters, and
to report forthwith every postmaster who fails
to pay, and his reason therefor, if known to
them. To secure promptness and fidelity
on the part of the contractors, they are per-
mitted to collect only from so many postmasters as
may pay them about seventy-five per cent. of
their quarterly compensation, and they are in-
formed that the balance will not be paid them
until they shall have collected from every offi-
ce on their list, or show, by reporting the deli-
quent postmasters, that they have used due
diligence to do so, and are not in fault for the
failure.

The second class, called "Depositing Of-
fices" about five hundred and fifty in number,
are instructed to deposit their income in banks
quarterly, monthly, or weekly, according to its
amount. This class embraces all the large of-
fices; and most others which can be conveni-
ently deposit as pay to contractors, together
with the most considerable offices on interior
routes, which yield a surplus revenue, and
whose proceeds cannot be used in paying the
contractors who supply them.

The third class called "Draft Offices," about
two hundred and fifty in number, embrace those
not convenient to banks; whose proceeds cannot
be paid over to contractors at the close of the
quarter, without danger of their being overpaid
but may generally be drawn for, in whole or in
part, to pay the balances due, after giving the
contractors credit for all their collections.

The interest of the contractors induce them
promptly, after the quarter ends, to push their
collections, and report all delinquents. During
the same time, the Depositing Offices are plac-
ing their funds in the banks. When the con-
tractor's acknowledgement for moneys collected
comes in, his account is examined. If the bal-
ance due, or any part of it, can be paid by draft
on one or more of the Draft Offices, it is done;
and that which cannot be discharged, is paid
by check on some convenient bank.

The results anticipated from these measures
have been fully realized. On the first July last
payments on claims, accruing prior to the pre-
ceding quarter, were suspended; and all the
energies of the Pay Clerks were devoted to
paying the debts of that quarter. These pay-
ments were completed on the 19th day of Au-
gust, leaving a considerable amount of funds in
bank. The payment of the old debts was then
resumed. From that moment the Department
was disembarassed. In no instance since, has
the payment of any claim been refused for the
want of funds.

On the first of October last the new system
of collection came into action. Encouraged
by its favorable operation, and finding the funds
of the Department in bank to exceed \$14,000,
the undersigned, on the 18th of the last month,
directed the payment of the bank debts in Bal-
timore and Boston, amounting to \$67,304 38.
The entire debt on the 1st July, as above stat-
ed, was - - - - - \$1,064,381 92

Of this debt there has been paid
out of postages accruing be-
fore the 1st of July, about the
sum of 409,991 34

Out of postages accruing
since the 1st July,
the sum of 187,086 14

Old debt remaining unpaid on this
day, about - - - - - \$467,304 44

Of this debt, about 295,000 is due to banks,
and the balance to contractors and others.

The statements of the amount of debt, and
the amount paid out of postages accruing prior
to the 1st of July, are not supposed to be exact
but they do not vary materially from the actual
amounts.

The result of these operations is:
That the claims of contractors and others
against the Department, arising within the quar-
ter ending 30th September last, have been paid
as far as they were ready for adjustment.

That one hundred and eighty-seven thousand
and eighty-six dollars of the pre-existing debt,

have been paid out of postages accruing since
30th June last;

That the funds in bank on this day, are sev-
enty-three thousand seven hundred and thirty-
seven dollars.

The payment of an amount of the old debt so
far beyond the available surplus of the last quar-
ter, leaving a large sum on hand, will create
no surprise, when it is recollected, that, in ad-
dition to the surplus, the Department has been
able to avail itself of a considerable amount
stopped from contractors, on account of over-
payments, and a still larger sum arising from
the deposits of the weekly and monthly De-
positing Offices, on account of the current quar-
ter.

The debt of the Department, except that
portion of it which is due to banks, and the sus-
pended allowances, is now perfectly manageable
and cannot hereafter embarrass its operations.
The bank debt is reduced to about \$206,-
000.

The following statement of the quarterly in-
come and expenditure of the Department, for
the last two years, which, though not accurate,
may be relied upon for all practical purposes,
will more fully show the progress, of its finan-
cial concerns, and its prospect of speedy re-
demption from debt.

	Gross Rev- enue.	Expendi- ture.	Excess of Revenue.	Excess of Expendi- ture.
1833				
Sept. 30	\$655,842 38	\$746,098 15		\$90,255 77
Dec. 31	\$600,203 27	\$747,415 52		\$27,202 25
1834				
March 31	729,600 51	699,205 86	\$30,394 65	
June 30	718,696 00	717,855 00	\$841 00	
Sept. 30	726,273 08	703,494 75	\$22,778 33	
Dec. 31	724,542 24	701,497 08	\$23,045 16	
1835				
March 31	763,494 47	689,632 66	\$73,861 81	
June 30	780,046 62	671,705 39	\$108,341 23	

As it has already been ascertained from ex-
aminations of the returns, that the revenues of
the last quarter exceeds that of the correspond-
ing quarter of the last year about twelve per
cent, it may be safely stated that the surplus of
revenue over expenditure, for that quarter, will
be about \$12,000; and that there was, on the
30th September last, a surplus of available
means over the whole debt of the Department,
amounting to about \$100,000. It is confident-
ly expected that this surplus will be increased
at the end of the current quarter, to about \$220,-
000.

The old debts due to contractors and
others, are now paid as fast as they are present-
ed and can be adjusted; and the accumu-
lation of funds, notwithstanding these payments
is so considerable as to justify a belief that
the \$100,000 of the remaining bank debt may be
paid in January next, and the balance in
April.

The undersigned takes pleasure in present-
ing you with the data which justify this antici-
pation. He is happy to say, that so far from
needing any pecuniary aid from the Treasury,
the Department may be presented to Congress,
before the termination of their approaching ses-
sion, substantially free from debt, with a clear
annual surplus exceeding \$400,000, applicable
to the establishment of new mail routes, and the
improvement of old ones. Even should the
suspended allowances be finally paid, the antici-
pated result cannot be delayed beyond the
month of July, 1836.

A balance of the books of the Department
has not been effected for about twenty years.—
After a full consideration of the subject, it was
deemed expedient to close them, and open a
new set from the first of July, 1835. The bal-
ances of accounts are not carried forward from
the old books to the new, but all col-
lections made of moneys due before that day,
are credited to an account headed "Arrearages,"
on the new books; and all payments made on
debts contracted prior to that day, are charged
to the same account. That account, when closed,
will show the exact amount of debt and of
available means at the commencement of the
present fiscal year; facts which cannot be soon-
er ascertained with exactitude.

In keeping the new books, an attempt is mak-
ing, through the agency of General Accounts, to
show specifically from what sources the revenue
of the Department is derived, and to what pur-
poses it is applied. The accruing revenue is
credited to General Accounts, headed "Letter
Postages," "Newspapers and Pamphlets," and
"Fines." The expenditures are charged to
General Accounts, headed, "Compensation of
Postmasters," "Transportation of the Mails,"
"Ship, Steamboat and Way Letters," "Wrap-
ping Paper," "Office Furniture," "Advertis-
ing," "Mail Bags," "Blanks," "Mail Locks
and Keys, and Stumps," "Mail Depredations
and Special Agents." "Clerks, &c. for Offices
and Miscellaneous." When the entire business
of a quarter is brought upon the books, the credit
General Accounts will be balanced by transfer
to the credit of a general account, headed,
"Post Office Department," which will thus ex-
hibit, at a glance, the entire income of the Post
Office Department for the quarter, and the
sources whence it is derived. In like manner,
the debit General Accounts will be closed by
transfer to debit of "Post Office Department,"
which will thus show, on a single page, the
whole expenditures of the quarter, with the ob-
jects of expenditure. The balance of this ac-
count, thus made up, will exhibit the condi-
tion of the Department at the end of each
quarter.

It has long appeared to the undersigned, that
by a system of this kind, the application of the
public moneys may be shown more specifically
than by any other system of specific appropria-
tion.

The efficiency of a department with so many
thousand agents in its employment, essentially
depends on the vigilance and energy of the di-
recting and supervising power. Impressed with
this conviction, it is the policy and the effort of
the Department to make the supervision so com-
plete, that every individual in its service shall
feel that he acts directly under the eye of some
of its officers or clerks.

To secure promptitude in the rendition of ac-
counts, the postmasters, with the exception of a
few at the large offices, have been required to
forward their accounts within two days, or by
the first mail, after the close of each quarter.—
As a means of enforcing this requisition, the
Post Offices are divided into four classes, in re-
ference to their distance from Washington, and
other circumstances. For the arrival of the ac-
counts of the first class, ten days are allowed—
for the second, twenty; for the third, thirty;
and for the fourth, forty. It is made the es-
sential duty of a clerk to note the day on which
each quarter return arrives, and promptly call
all delinquents to account, when the allotted
time shall have expired. This plan of super-
vision was put in operation at the commence-
ment of the present quarter.

To produce an ever-active supervision over
contractors, it is made the duty of postmasters
at the ends of all post routes, to keep, and re-
turn to the department, weekly or monthly,
according to the importance of the route, regis-
ters, showing the exact time of arrival and de-
parture of every mail, with such remarks as the
occasion may require. It is made the duty of
a clerk, in each division, to see that the post-
masters keep and return these registers, to ex-
amine them when returned, and note delinquen-
cies of contractors. This plan is not yet in full
operation.

It is intended to apply the same principle of
strict supervision to the return of receipts by post-
masters—to the making of deposits by the de-
positing officers, and the forwarding of certifi-
cates of deposits—to the printing and furnish-
ing of blanks—and, as far as practicable, to all
services required by law, and the regulations of
the Department.

Sufficient attention has been given by the
undersigned to the manner in which newspapers
and other printed matter are conveyed by mail,
to satisfy him that it is radically defective. No
supervision or power of punishment, exercised
or possessed by the Postmaster General, is ade-
quate to prevent, on some occasions, the can-
vass bags in which printed papers are stowed,
from being left behind, so long as they are car-
ried separately from the letter mails, or on the
outside of coaches and stages. To prevent the
evil in some degree, it has been provided in the
contracts lately awarded on the main routes to
the West, that on the outward trip, no passen-
gers shall be carried in the inside of the mail
coach, but that it shall be devoted exclusively
to the mails; and on similar routes along the
seaboard, the same restriction will be applied in
both directions. It is believed that the enforce-
ment of the contracts in this respect, will insure
the safe conveyance of the newspapers as far as
they travel on these routes.

A further improvement in this respect, is an-
ticipated from arrangements now in progress, to
run steamboat mails on the Western rivers, dur-
ing the season of steamboat navigation, and on
a portion of the Mississippi, during the whole
year.

It is well known that an immense correspon-
dence is carried on during the business season,
in steamboats, upon these waters. So long as
the Department has no mails upon the rivers,
it is difficult, if not impracticable, to enforce the
Post Office laws, and bring the letters so trans-
mitted, into the Post Offices. Regular lines of
boats are now formed, and forming, on the Ohio
and Mississippi rivers. A contract has been
made with the owners of one of these lines to
carry a mail three times a week between Pitts-
burg and Cincinnati, during the season of nav-
igation, for \$1,500 a year. A proposition has
been received, and accepted, to convey a mail,
except when prevented by ice, on the Ohio and
Mississippi rivers, between Louisville and St.
Louis, three times a week, and between Louis-
ville and New Orleans, three times a week dur-
ing the business season, and twice a week dur-
ing the rest of the year, touching at all the con-
siderable intermediate points, for \$30,000 a
year for the whole service. It is in contempla-
tion to put this mail into operation early in the
coming year. From giving regular river mails
to the business of the West, it is expected that
they will convey almost the entire correspon-
dence upon those waters, and increase the rev-
enues of the Department in a sum at least equal
to their cost. This facility being furnished to
the community, the Post Office laws can, with
more propriety, be enforced in relation to let-
ters conveyed in other boats. Nor is it one of
the least advantages anticipated from these mails,
that they will relieve the land mails, in the West
and Southwest, of an immense mass of mail
matter, and render its conveyance more safe, at
the seasons when the roads are most difficult,
and, in the Miss. country, during the whole year.

The multiplication of railroads will form a new era in the mail establishment. They must soon become the means by which the mails will be transported on most of the great lines of intercommunication, and the undersigned has devoted some attention to the devising of a system which shall render the change most useful to the country.

The cities and large towns on the great lines constitute centres from which the mails diverge to pervade and supply the surrounding country. At these points, generally, are the distributing post offices. The great whole will evidently be most speedily and effectually served, by causing the mails to pass with all possible expedition, by night and by day, along the main lines, through these numerous centres, stopping for no local object, and pausing at the distributing offices only long enough to exchange mails. The distribution through the country around must be made after the great mail has passed on, by means of coaches, stages, or other vehicles, and horses, as the interest of the Department and the country may mutually require. If any intermediate offices be supplied by the railroads, it should be those only where the cars stop, unless a mode of exchanging mail-bags, without stopping, can be introduced for the accommodation of others.

The means of transportation between Washington and Boston, are now so complete that this system might be advantageously introduced, at least during the season of steamboat navigation. The time occupied in passing from Washington to Baltimore, by the railroad, is but two and a half hours. To pass from Baltimore to Philadelphia by steamboats and the Newcastles and Frenchtown railroad, requires about nine hours. From Philadelphia to New York, by the Camden and Amboy railroad and steamboats, occupies about eight hours; from New York to Providence, about fifteen hours; and from Providence to Boston, two and a half hours. The travelling hours from Washington to Boston, are but about thirty-seven. Allowing half an hour at Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and Providence, each, for exchange of mails, the time occupied in transmitting a mail from Washington to Boston would be thirty-nine hours.

This is the speed of present conveyance. In the course of next year it is expected that Baltimore and Philadelphia will be connected by rail road, when the time occupied in passing from city to city will not exceed six hours. New York will soon be connected with Boston by similar roads, when the time occupied between them will not exceed fifteen hours. So that, when a railroad line from Washington to Boston shall be completed, a mail may pass, from one to the other, in 34 hours at most, and probably in a few years, from the progressive improvements of locomotives, in less than thirty hours.

Within the quarter of the Union embraced in the recent letting of contracts, there are several railroads. Some of them made no offers, and the rest demanded prices far beyond the usual cost of transporting the mails on the same routes heretofore, and beyond what was asked by individual citizens. Anxious to give the mails the greatest possible expedition between Washington and New York, the undersigned made an effort to bring the companies, in whose hands are the means of conveyance on that great line to act in concert with each other, and with the Department, by which means two daily mails might be run through that line, performing the trip each way, and conveying passengers from city to city, in about twenty-three hours. The effort failed in consequence of the very heavy compensation asked by them.

Not despairing of being able to induce the companies to take a more enlarged view of their own and the public interest, and to abate materially in the amount of their demands, the undersigned sent his Chief Clerk to confer with the managers of all the railroads on the line, whether finished or not, with a view to ascertain whether any reasonable arrangements could be made with them, present or prospective, for the conveyance of this important mail. Although the agent performed the service with distinguished zeal and ability, his efforts were almost wholly fruitless.

The company owning the railroad between Washington and Baltimore, demanded \$10,000 or about \$250 per mile, merely to haul one daily mail from depot to depot, without any other responsibility, and \$14,500 for two daily mails.

The companies owning the several railroads now constructing from Baltimore to Philadelphia, demanded \$30,000, or upwards of \$320 per mile, to haul one daily mail from city to city.

The company owning the Camden and Amboy road, demanded \$26,000, or near \$300 per mile, for one daily mail, and \$3,000 for a second.

The companies composing the upper line through New Jersey, demanded \$23,000, or about \$250 per mile, for the conveyance of one daily mail, and \$8,000 for a second.

Aware that the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the House of Representatives, had had the subject of the transportation of the mails on railroads under consideration, at the last session, and had unanimously proposed to restrict the Department to seventy-five dollars per mile for the service; and, moreover, considering the sums demanded disproportionate to the service, and wholly unreasonable, the undersigned determined not to accept any of the propositions. To leave no means untried, however, to form a satisfactory arrangement, he offered a contract for merely hauling a box containing the mail, from depot to depot, daily, to the Baltimore and Washington railroad Company, at \$100 per mile, which they promptly declined.

The undersigned does not intend to pay the prices demanded by these companies, unless directed to do so by those who have a right to control him. He will sooner put post coaches, or mail-wagons on the old roads, and run them there until public opinion, or the voice of superior authority, induces the associations, which have been permitted to monopolize the means of speedy conveyance on these routes, to abate in their terms. To enable you to protect the whole subject to the legislative body, a copy of the instructions to the agent, and his correspondence with the companies, and the subsequent correspondence of the Department with them, is herewith submitted.

The undersigned is happy to state, that indications of a spirit more in accordance with the great object of public accommodation, which has induced the Legislatures of the States to sanction the construction of these improvements, by private companies, have manifested themselves in other quarters. The Boston and Providence Railroad Company have intimated a willingness to carry two daily mails between those cities, embracing the New York steamboat mail, for \$2000 a year, being at the rate of \$25 per mile for a single mail, and a contract has been authorized.

The New Jersey Railroad Company, whose road, when completed, will extend from Jersey city to New Brunswick, have offered to carry the great mail from New York along their road, one year, at \$100 per mile, or four years at \$150, and to carry two mails for \$200.

The company owning the Portsmouth and Rye road, have contracted to carry the mail three times a week, from Norfolk to Halifax, N. C., a distance of ninety miles, for the compensation paid the former contractor, which is equal to about \$26 per mile, the mail to be conveyed on their railroad as far as completed.

The Tusculum, Courtland, and Decatur Railroad Company, have offered to carry the mail three times a week on their road at the lowest rate of post-coach transportation in the Southern States, which amounts to about \$26 per mile.

It is conceded, that the mails carried on all these roads, except the New Jersey road, are much less than the great mail between Washington and New York; but they probably bear a greater proportion to that mail than the compensation asked for the former service, does to that offered by the Department for the latter.

Referring to the instructions given to his Agent, for his further views in relation to the Railroad Companies, the undersigned submits the question to your disposition, and will await the instructions of Congress as to the course hereafter to be pursued with these companies, and other monopolies of like character, in contracting with which the Department is unable to avail itself of the spirit of moderation superinduced by an active competition. Indeed, the Post Office law, so far as it relates to the advertising and making of contracts, is predicated upon the expectation that there would be a general competition for them, and does not provide for cases where the Department has to deal with monopolies, no such state of things having then been anticipated.

From the Boston Statesman.

We hope that the length of the following letter, will not deter any of our readers from its perusal, for it will be found to be of a very interesting character. The description of the venerable COKE, (to whom, we believe, the writer carried letters from the President,) the warm friend of America who made the motion in the House of Commons that "the thirteen American Colonies should be free," and carried up the Address to the Throne, for which he was never forgiven, will be read with great pleasure. The writer is a Boston merchant, of high standing and intelligence, and every way worthy of the liberal courtesy extended to them. We hope his tour may prove as beneficial to his health as it must be gratifying to his feelings, and a short time find his safely restored to the bosom of his very numerous friends here, who are awaiting his return with impatient anxiety.

Extract of a Letter from an American Gentleman dated KIXODIN OF BOMEXIA, BATHS OF CARLEZAD, July 30, 1835.

My Dear Sir.—Soon after the date of my last letter I proceeded by invitation to Holkham in Norfolk, the residence of the celebrated agriculturalist Mr. Coke, where I was detained by kindness and attention nearly a week; was conducted by him over the greater part of his estate, consisting of 40,000 acres; and made acquainted with his numerous and valuable improvements in the art of agriculture. He also introduced me to several of his tenants, of which he has about 1100, and some of whom rent parcels of his lands amounting from 1500 to 2000 acres, paying for the same £1800 to £2500 sterling per annum. He gives no leases for less than twenty years, and some of his tenants are nearly as old as himself, possessing properties from £30,000 to £50,000 sterling, keeping a great number of horses, cows, and sheep, and in some instances five hunting horses and packs of hounds. Mr. Coke retains about 1700 acres of his land for his own use, and cultivation; has 400 head of cattle nearly all of the North Devon breed; 4,000 sheep; a vast many swine of the Neapolitan breed, black and with very little hair, and a great number of horses for pleasure and also for the use of the farm. His park is seven miles in circumference; and about 40,000 head of game are killed upon his whole estate per annum.—These consist of pheasants, partridges, woodcocks, snipes, hares, and rabbits. Mr. Coke himself is a great sportsman; and although now 80 years old, seldom allows a fine day to pass during the sporting season without improving it. He went out every fine day during my visit, and never missed a single shot. His chaplain, Mr. Collier, records in a book the game which is killed every day by Mr. Coke himself and his guests, describing the number of each sort.—Mr. Coke has been twice married. He has three daughters by his first wife, Lady Andover, Lady Anson, and Mrs Spencer Stanhope, who are all living; and the two last named were making their annual visit at Holkham while I was there. I have never seen two ladies, who appeared to possess more excellent qualities, and shall ever feel indebted for the kindness and hospitality with which they treated me. Mr. Coke's present wife was Lady Ann Keppel, daughter of the Earl of Albemarle; and they were married on the 22d February, 1822.—She was then 19 years old, and he was 67!!! By her he has had five sons and one daughter, all now living, and a more beautiful or promising family of children I am quite sure cannot be found in England. The eldest son Thomas, as goes to Eaton next year; and when he is of age will no doubt be Earl of Leicester. Mr. Coke himself has received the offer of a title seven times; but having incurred the displeasure of George, the III, on account of his active measures in concert with the late Mr. Fox, in favor of American Independence, he would never accept afterwards of any honor which the Court would confer. Indeed, he had risen already so high that no title, even that of King, could make him greater. I regretted very much being deprived of the society of Lady Anne Coke during my visit; but she was confined to her room, having given birth to her fifth son about ten days previous to my arrival. Before my departure, however, she requested Mr. Coke to have me conducted to her apartment; and there I found her reclining on a sofa. She gave me a most kind and hearty welcome to Holkham; regretting her indisposition had prevented her receiving me sooner after my arrival; expressed a hope I should renew my visit at a future time, and on taking leave presented me with engravings of the portraits of Mrs Coke and her four oldest boys. I had heard of her great personal attractions before, but they much exceeded my anticipations, and her whole countenance was marked by an expression of benevolence and kindness which I have seldom if ever seen equalled. Indeed, I was ready to believe that she was what Mr. Coke had previously assured me she was, "a perfect model of a wife and mother." She mingled very little with the gay world; and nearly all her time is devoted to the care of her family, and the wants of her numerous tenants. Mr. Coke has an income of £80,000 sterling per annum, and this immense wealth, possessed by two persons of such unbounded benevolence and generosity, enables them to do a vast deal of good. Indeed, their tenants almost idolize them. I very much regret that our country in general is not sufficiently aware of what she owes to Mr. Coke. He has been the oldest, and firmest, and most active friend America ever had in England. He was the bosom friend of Mr. Fox, and concurred with him most of the measures in the British Parliament, which paved the way to the acknowledgment of the thirteen American Colonies should be free," and carried up the Address to the Throne; and for doing which the King never forgave him. He was in thirteen consecutive parliaments, occupying a space of more than 60 years; and concluded his parliamentary life by the passage of the Reform Bill, which passed through the House of Commons just fifty years from the day on which Mr. Coke made his famous motion in Parliament in favor of Reform. Mr. Coke pointed out to me in his Library an Engraving of the Declaration of Independence, which he remarked "had been sent to him by order of the American Congress, and which," he said he "considered the greatest honor ever conferred upon him." I wish, however, that Congress would take some measures which should cause his services to be more known, and more justly appreciated by the whole American Nation; for Mr. Coke, like Fox or Jefferson, has ever been the steady and consistent friend of Civil and Religious Freedom throughout the world. Allow me, my dear Sir, to invite your attention to this subject, and something valuable, I think, may be accomplished. Mr. Coke takes a lively interest in all the concerns of America; is a great admirer of General Jackson, and thinks him the best President we have had since the time of Washington. He told me that Earl Grey remarked to him "that the late Ministry in England, have read many of the violent newspaper attacks on General Jackson, copied into the London papers, had anticipated difficulties in the negotiations with America during the Presidency of the General; but that instead of any thing unpleasant, he had never conducted a correspondence with any country so agreeably as with America during the administration of President Jackson." Mr. Coke says there is no man living he so much wishes to see; and he has sent him, by me, an invitation to visit Holkham, and insists upon it that the General shall visit England, after his present term of office expires. "Tell him," says he, "it will do him much good, and that he is not too old being quite a boy compared to me." For myself I can truly say nothing could give me more pleasure; and I would readily consent to cross the Atlantic the eleventh time, to accompany so illustrious a character.—Indeed, I find the character of the President justly appreciated, & held in the most exalted estimation in every part of Europe, which I have visited. No man since Washington, which I have generally known, or so much admired. The

fact is, that the people of Europe with a slight undimmed by that filth of prejudice which the violence of party zeal has drawn over the eyes of the enemies of the administration in America are doing now that justice to the great merits and services of General Jackson, which a party of his ungrateful countrymen, and which posterity without any exception, are sure to render after a time.

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I have fresh horses every nine miles, and accomplish about nine posts or 75 miles a day. I travel attended only by my servant, and have done so ever since I left Paris in February. It is sometimes rather solitary, and a little expensive; but I have a perfect command over my time and movements and not having to consult with any travelling companion, there is no danger of any collision or quarrel as to whether our Hermitage shall be red or white. I hope to reach St. Petersburg by the 6th of September, and London by the 15th of October; and where, among my letters, I hope to find one from you. I wish you would arrange your affairs so as to visit England, and travel with me in that country. It would do your health much good, and your acquaintance with the French language would make you feel quite at home in nearly every part of Europe. I think, too, it would cause you to estimate our excellent and free institutions even more highly than you do at present. 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From the GAZETTE ARGENTINE.
STENOGRAPHIC EXHIBITS OF CONGRESS.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.

Mrs. Secretary Woolhury gave a party and ball last night, brilliant with Northern stars, Southern comets, Western constellations and Meridianal planets,—to say nothing of the Galaxy of the city. None of the stars, however, eclipsed the hostess. Of the guests, were the Members of Congress, Officers of the Army and Navy, the Foreign Diplomacy, the Cabinet, and Vice President.

The House were engaged to-day, till nearly 5 o'clock, in a debate on various motions to dis, one of a Petition from the inhabitants of Wrentham, Norfolk, Mass., for abolishing Slavery in the District of Columbia, presented by Mr. Jackson of Massachusetts.

I confess there was a little essential oil in the prayer of the Petition—but it was tansy;—and drove the Whigs and Nullifiers, south of Mason and Dixon's line, mad. None of the motions before the House, were, strictly speaking, debatable; and yet by tacit consent the debate continued all day, and almost every view of the subject was taken. As the House adjourned over to Monday, I shall endeavor to-morrow to arrange a brief sketch of the desultory course of debate to-day; but it would be impossible to confine it to space, unless I take time.

Mr. Smith, of Maine, is confined to his chamber by a bilious attack; but he will be able to be abroad next week, I think.

REIS EFFENDI.

Sudden and very Melancholy Death.
Our readers will learn, by the paragraphs annexed, that Bishop Emory, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, is dead! He was well known to many of our readers in this section.—He preached in this city, one Sabbath last Summer, on his way to Bangor, where he presided at the Annual Methodist Conference of this State. He was a man of deep learning, and of much humility—and the impression left upon his friends, who had intercourse with him on his recent visit, was of the most pleasing and enduring kind. The order, of which he was a most excellent guide and superior, has been afflicted with a heavy bereavement.

Distressing Accident. Bishop Emory, of the M. E. Church, is no more. On Wednesday morning last about 4 o'clock, he left his residence at Reister's Town, Baltimore County, for Baltimore, in good health and spirits. After he had proceeded on his way about five miles, owing to some unaccountable disaster, he was found detached from his carriage, lying in the road, insensible, with his head so dreadfully mangled as to leave no hope of other than a fatal termination. He was conveyed to a public house near at hand, where every possible attention was rendered, but without avail; he lay in this insensible state until about 7 o'clock at night, when his spirit took its flight from its earthly tabernacle. [Baltimore Patriot.]

The following explanation of the probable

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causes of the Bishop's death has since been published by a committee appointed to examine into the facts:—
The late Bishop Emory left his residence, one mile this side of Reister's town, on the morning of the 16th inst. about 6 o'clock, and proceeded on his journey towards Baltimore, as far as the hill a little north of Weaver's Tavern, where it is supposed the horse ran away with the carriage, and on passing violently down the hill, a short distance below Weaver's, at a water break, it is believed the Bishop was thrown from his carriage with great force, the back of his head coming in contact with a large stone, broke the skull, & the brain protruded out. The horse becoming disengaged from the carriage, continued down the road, was first discovered by Mr. Simpson going up the road, near the bridge, Owings's mills, who made an effort to stop the horse but failed. Mr. Simpson, on approaching the water break, discovered the Bishop lying on the margin of the east side of the road, and the carriage nearly opposite on the west side. He was then taken to Mr. Weaver's, where every kindness and attention was paid to him, and the professional attendance of Drs. Addison and Larsh, procured without delay.
He expired at a quarter past seven o'clock on the evening of the same day. He was found speechless and continued so until his decease.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.
PARIS, JANUARY 5, 1836.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR PRESIDENT
MARTIN VAN BUREN, of N. York
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
RICHARD M. JOHNSON, of Kentucky.
ABOLITION.

We have received, "An address to the people of the South," from the Maine State Anti-slavery Society, with a request that it should be inserted in our paper. By so doing we should hardly promote their views, as our paper does not have a very extensive circulation in the Southern States, and moreover, the people of that section of the country are not very anxious to receive advice on the subject of slavery. We have respect for the character and motives of many of the members of the Maine State Anti-slavery Society, who are personally known to us. We have clearly enough to suppose that the majority mean well, but we are yet to be convinced that their measures deserve our approbation or support. It is the dictate of prudence that before we engage in any important undertaking, involving, as this does, the welfare of millions, that we should have some reasonable assurance, that our measures are likely to produce more good than evil. We suppose that as wise and reasonable men the abolitionists have looked to the consequences of their measures, and are fully prepared to answer the question, what would be the probable consequences of immediate emancipation of all the slaves in this country. We think it would be productive of more evil than good to the slaves themselves, to their masters, and to the country at large. We want to see the plan of these friends of the slave, after his emancipation, supposing it could be effected immediately. We must not turn loose a wild beast among our children, or even cattle, and trust to provisions to be made afterwards for their security. We want there to be aid and assistance for the ulterior intentions of these philanthropists before we can lead our readers to the furtherance of their purposes. We have read their publications when they have fallen in our way, and have not in answer to our constant enquiry what it is to be the probable result. We therefore at present hold their doctrine to be dangerous, and their practices mischievous.

State Legislature.
The Legislature assembled to-morrow. We may expect the message of the Governor in season for our next week's paper. We shall endeavor to present our readers with a weekly synopsis of the proceedings of our State Legislature as well as of Congress. To do this we must exclude much miscellaneous matter from our columns, and beg the indulgence of that class of our readers, who find little amusement in the dry details of the Legislature. We trust that a majority of our readers will feel an anxiety to be informed of the proceedings of the National and State Legislatures. They are matters that concern us all. There is much business and an interesting character to be brought before the State Legislature this winter. The transactions of our Banking Corporations require and we trust will receive a close and impartial examination. Let the laws be strictly enforced and the people will sustain their servants in this measure. Let the delinquents, if there are any, be punished. Many applications will doubtless be made to the Legislature on the subject of Internal Improvement, in the examination and granting of which, a strict regard should be had to the rights of individuals, and the providing sufficient guarantees for the public interests. Caution should be used that too much power is not conferred. We cannot flatter ourselves with a very short session, but have a right to expect an industrious one.

Mississippi Judge Lynch, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by a small majority. One Van Buren and one White member of Congress. The character of the Legislature is supposed to be democratic.

At the recent convention in Pennsylvania, Gen. Harrison was nominated for the Presidency, by a large majority over Mr. Webster. The hopes of the latter in that State are annihilated. It is said that the Whigs there have ratified the nomination.

One of the prisoners confined in our jail for larceny, named Wallace, made his escape on Sunday morning. He effected his object by heating the stones and then throwing on cold water which caused them to crack so that he was enabled to split off pieces. Carter, who was committed for murder, was confined in the same cell, but made no effort to avail himself of the opportunity for escape thus afforded him. He is too much of a cripple and deformed to run away. He said that if he got out of the jail he could not escape. Wallace has not yet been arrested. Twenty dollars reward is offered for his apprehension. For a description of his person, see advertisement.

"On the 25th of August, about 5 o'clock in the afternoon, a thick smoke arose at the foot of Mount Ardscheli (on the side of which Kansas is situated) from which columns of flames burst with a tremendous noise. It was like the eruption of a volcano. At the same moment the earth was felt to rock, and a terrible earthquake began. The shocks continued for seven successive hours, and followed each other with most awful thunder, people felt as if on the surface of an ocean agitated by a storm. About 2000 houses were thrown down. Confusion and terror were at their height; the inhabitants fled into the country; several were overtaken in their flight, and buried in the ruins; 150 persons perished. Up to the 1st of September there were three or four shocks every day, only they were far weaker, and did no considerable damage. At that time the inhabitants of Kansas, who had taken their abode in the fields, or fled into the villages, had not been able to return to the town. Some had attempted it, but could not stay more than a few minutes. All the villages to the distance of above 140 miles, had suffered dreadfully. A great number of lives were lost in them, and most of the houses are destroyed. The following are those which suffered most: At Taulasia 60 houses were thrown down, and 15 persons perished. Half of the village of Izarlawohl is destroyed; the number of killed is not yet known, but it appears to have been considerable. At Tapiarchi 20 persons perished. The village of Mantzofsi is one of those that have suffered the most. Only five persons saved their lives, with great difficulty. In Welakes only one house is left standing, and a great many lives were lost. Of Wekert two-thirds are destroyed. Yarsam is completely annihilated. Lastly, Cumcizi has been swallowed up by the earth, and a great Lake has taken its place. Besides this, 12 other villages have each about 30 houses destroyed, and eight or ten persons killed."

The Richmond correspondent of the Boston Atlas says,—"Virginia will not go for Mr. Van Buren." Mr. Ritchie, who has lately, in his own case illustrated the strength of the democracy in the legislature, says, (in allusion to the above ratification.) "We will hazard our own opinion against him—that Mr. Van Buren will get the vote of Virginia—Whigs, White-whigs, Nullifiers, Federalists, Bank-men, and all to the contrary notwithstanding!"—*[East. Argus.]*

The Ellsworth Radical and Belfast Journal are in favor of enacting a law this winter prohibiting our Banks from redeeming their bills any where except at their own counters. We shall publish a portion of their arguments in our next paper.—*Age.*

Gov. Ritner is ungrateful to the Whigs of Pennsylvania. In his inaugural address he comes out distinctly in favor of the specie currency system, usually denominated in the federal papers, the "humbug currency."

The Texans are going ahead bravely. A provisional Government has been completely organized, and a declaration of rights and intentions adopted. Henry Smith has been appointed Governor, and J. W. Robinson Lt. Governor.

MARRIED.
In Portland, by Rev. Mr. Vail, Mr. Sewall Mitchell, to Miss Sabra Ring.
In Wiscasset, Captain Richard Otis, to Miss Julia Ann Decker.

DIED.
In this town, on the 4th inst. Mrs. Nancy P. Ward, daughter of Thomas Clark Esq. of this town, aged 25 years.
In Rumford, Dec. 18th, 1835, after a long and distressing sickness, which she bore with christian patience and resignation, Miss Melveth Chamberlain, in the 30th year of her age, Halliwell and Augusta Printers are requested &c.

\$20 REWARD!
BROKE Jail, at Paris, Oxford County, Maine, on the night of the 2d instant, JOHN WALLACE, a prisoner confined in said Jail for larceny—He is about thirty years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, light complexion, dark hair and blue eyes. Had on when he escaped a blue frock coat, dark pantaloons and shoes. His connections are supposed to reside in Dalton, N. H., and it is probable said Wallace may endeavor to reach that place. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return him to me.

SEWALL CROCKETT,
Prison-keeper.
Paris, Maine, Jan'y 3, 1836.

OXFORD CANAL.
WE the undersigned, four of the persons concerned in a Charter granted on our petition to the Legislature of Maine of 1832, for opening a Canal from the water of the Thompson Pond to those of the Sebago, hereby give notice that a meeting of the Corporation, thereby formed, will be held at the Tavern House of Deanes Hayes, in Oxford, on Saturday the sixteenth day of January, 1836, at one of the clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of organizing and choosing the necessary officers and transacting all other business which it shall then and there be deemed necessary.

W. B. NORFON,
SAMUEL H. KING,
WM. REED,
HENRY RUST.
JOB WORK,
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.
To services as County Commissioner, 1834, Nov. 5. To travel from Turner to Livermore Falls on joint view with Commissioners of Kennebec county, on Pet. of Elisha Pettigill and others, 1.00
To 2 days viewing and hearing the parties, 7.00
To travel from Livermore Falls home 18 ms. 1.50
To travel from Turner to Gilead M. Rutland's in Parisfield, on joint view with the Commissioners of York county on Pet. of John Sutton and others 70 miles, 7.00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties, and locating, 9.00
To travel from said Rutland's home 70 ms. 7.00
To travel from Turner to Levi Ludden's in Peru on Pet. of Josiah Tibbets and others, 35 miles, 3.50
To 2 days viewing, adjourning on account of the depth of snow, 2.50
To travel home, 35 miles, 3.50
To 1 day making return and plan, 3.00
JOE PRINCE. \$48.10
The above account is true as to time charged and distance travelled, according to my best knowledge and belief, and true as to time charged, before me, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner, 1835, March 14. To 1 day making return and plan, 3.00
May 5. To travel from Turner to Levi Ludden's in Peru on Pet. of Josiah Tibbets and others, 35 miles, 3.50
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating, 5.00
To travel from said Rutland's home 70 ms. 7.00
To travel from Turner to Levi Ludden's in Peru on Pet. of Josiah Tibbets and others, 35 miles, 3.50
To 2 days viewing, adjourning on account of the depth of snow, 2.50
To travel home, 35 miles, 3.50
To 1 day making return and plan, 3.00
JOE PRINCE. \$31.50
The above account is true as to time charged and distance travelled, according to my best knowledge and belief, and true as to time charged, before me, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner, 1834, Dec. 1. To travel from Brownfield to Parsonsfield on joint view with Commissioners on Pet. of John Sutton and others 10 miles, 1.00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 9.00
To travel home 20 miles, 2.00
1835, June 1. To travel from Brownfield to Isaac Gross, Turner, on Pet. of Daniel Coolidge and others, 51 miles, 5.10
To 4 1/2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 13.50
To travel from John Keen's Mills in Turner home 53 miles, 5.30
8th. To travel from Turner to Paris-Hill, on Pet. of Alanson Mellen and others 16 ms. 1.60
To 2 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 6.00
10th. To travel from Paris-Hill to Isaac Cummings, Jr. in said Paris on Pet. of Josiah Tibbets and others 5 miles, .50
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 3.00
To travel from said Cummings' to Turner Village 20 miles, 2.00
The foregoing account is true as to time charged and as to distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.
ABEL GIBSON. \$49.00
Oxford, ss.—June 18, 1835. Sworn to before me, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

County of Oxford to John Hearsey, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner, 1835, May 6th, 6, 7, 8, and 9th. To viewing for a road on Pet. of Josiah Tibbets and others 4 1/2 days and travel 10 miles, 14.50
May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, & 18. To locating road on Pet. of Josiah Tibbets and others, 6 days and travel 16 miles, 19.00
June 5th, 6, and 7. To viewing for road and hearing the parties on petition of Daniel Coolidge and others 3 days, 9.00
June 8th and 9th. To viewing, hearing the parties and locating road on Pet. of Alanson Mellen and others, 2 days, 6.00
To travel from Turner Village to Paris-Hill 17 miles, 1.70
June 10. To viewing and locating on Pet. of Josiah Tibbets and others 5 miles from Paris-Hill to Isaac Cummings, Jr. 3.50
To travel from Isaac Cummings, Jr. to Turner Village 22 miles, 2.20
June 11th and 12th. To locating road on Pet. of Daniel Coolidge and others 1 1/2 days, 4.50
Travel from Turner Village to Canton 16 ms. 1.60
The above ac. is true as to time charged and true as to distance travelled, according to my best knowledge and belief.
JOHN HEARSEY. \$61.20
Oxford, ss.—June 18, 1835. Sworn to before me, R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

County of Oxford to Job Prince, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner, 1835, June 22. To travel from Turner to Livermore Falls on joint view with Commissioners of Kennebec county, on Pet. of Elisha Pettigill & others 34 ms. 3.40
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 12.00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on Pet. of John Judkins & others, being a joint view with Kennebec Commissioners, 6.00
July 9. To travel from Turner to Keith's Mills in Chester on joint view with Kennebec Com'rs on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others, 20 miles, 2.00
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 6.00
To travel from Keith's mills home 30 ms. 3.00
Sept 16. To travel from Turner to Reuben Dillingham's in Dixfield on Pet. of Selectmen of Dixfield 23 miles, 2.30
To 1 day viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 3.60
17. To travel from Dixfield Village to Samuel Holland's in said Dixfield on Pet. of Samuel Holland and others 4 miles, .40
To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 21.00
21. To travel from Foster's corner in Sumner to Farewell Walton's in Peru on Pet. Joel Austin and others 13 miles, 1.30
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 9.00
To travel from said Walton's home 23 ms. 2.30
Oct. 6. To travel from Turner to Samuel Barker's in Rumford on Pet. of James Small and others 35 miles, 3.50
To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and adjudicating on said Pet. 21.00
To travel from Woodstock home on said Pet. 27 miles, 2.70
20. To travel from Turner to Andover Corner on Pet. of Samuel Lombard & als. 63 ms. 6.30
To viewing, hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 5 days, 15.00
To travel from Andover home on said Pet. 50 miles, 5.00
To 2 days making Reports of adjudications, 0.10
\$131.00

The within account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.
Oxford, ss.—Oct. 30, 1835. Then the within named Job Prince made oath to the truth of the above certificate by him subscribed before me.
T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.

County of Oxford to Abel Gibson, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner, 1835, To travel from Brownfield to Parsonsfield on joint view with Commissioners of Kennebec county, on Pet. of Elisha Pettigill and others 62 ms. 6.20
To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating, 12.00
To travel from Livermore home 63 miles, 6.30
On Pet. of John Judkins and others, 13 miles, 1.30
To travel from Brownfield to Joseph Keith's Mills in Chester on Pet. of Jonas Davis and others 76 miles, 7.60
July 9. To 3 days viewing, & hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 9.00
To travel from said Keith's 70 miles, 7.00
To travel from Brownfield to Reuben Dillingham's in Dixfield on Pet. of Selectmen of Dixfield 63 miles, 6.30
Sept. 16. To 1 day viewing & hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 3.60
To travel from Col. Merrill's in Dixfield to Samuel Holland's 5 miles, .50
17. To 7 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating, 21.00
To travel from Foster's corner in Sumner to Farewell Walton's in Peru on Pet. of Joel Austin and others 13 miles, 1.30
To 3 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating, 9.00
To travel from said Walton's in Peru home 23 miles, 2.30
Oct. 6. To 7 days viewing & hearing the parties and locating on said Pet. 21.00
To travel from Woodstock home 27 miles, 2.70
To travel from Turner to Andover Corner on Pet. of Samuel Lombard & als. 63 ms. 6.30
To 4 days viewing, hearing the parties and locating, 12.00
To travel from Andover corner home 58 ms. 5.80
To 1 1/2 day closing up Reports, 1.50
The foregoing account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.
Oxford, ss.—October 30th, 1835. Then the within named Abel Gibson made oath to the truth of the within certificate by him subscribed before me.
ABEL GIBSON. \$167.50
T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.

Dr. The County of Oxford to John Hearsey, Dr.
For services as County Commissioner, 1835, June 22d. Met the Commissioners of Kennebec county and viewed two days on Pet. of John Judkins, 3d and 4th. Met the Commissioners of Kennebec Co. and viewed and located on Pet. of Elisha Pettigill and als. 4 days, 12.00
To travel to Clenny's Mills & home on Pet. of E. Pettigill and als. 18 miles, 1.80
July 9. Met the Commissioners of Kennebec Co. at Keith's Mills in Chester on the Pet. of Jonas Davis & als. viewed 3 days, 9.00
Travel to & from said Keith's, 30 miles, 3.00
Sept. 16. Viewing 1 day on Pet. of Selectmen of Dixfield, 3.60
To travel to Dillingham's and home on Pet. of Selectmen of Dixfield 23 miles, 2.30
17. To viewing and locating road on Pet. of Samuel Holland and als. 6 days 18.00, To travel to & from Samuel Holland's 12 ms. 1.20
24th. To viewing and locating road on Pet. of Joel Austin and als. 3 days, 9.00
To travel to Farewell Walton's & home on Pet. of Joel Austin 23 miles, 2.30
Oct. 6th. To viewing and adjudicating on Pet. of James Small and als. 7 days, 21.00
To travel on Pet. of James Small & als. 55 ms. 5.50
13th. To 1 1/2 day examining and completing reports on said Pet. 4.50
20th. To viewing and locating road on Pet. of Samuel Lombard and others 5 days, 15.00
To travel to Andover corner and home on Pet. of S. Lombard 63 miles, 6.30
The above account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.
Oxford, ss.—Oct. 30, 1835. Then the above named John Hearsey made oath to the truth of the above certificate by him subscribed, before me.
T. J. CARTER, Co. Att'y.

County of Oxford to James Starr, Dr.
1834, Nov. 22. To 2 1/2 miles travel to Livermore Falls on Pet. Elisha Pettigill & als. on a joint view with Kennebec County Commissioners, 2.50
To 2 1/2 days viewing and in hearing parties on said petition, 7.50
To 1 1/2 miles travel home from said Falls, 1.50
Dec. 2. To 5 1/2 miles travel to Gilead M. Rutland's in Parsonsfield on notice from York Co. Com'rs on John Sutton and als. petition, 5.50
To 3 days on joint view with York Co. Com'rs and hearing parties and locating, 9.00
To travel home from said Rutland's, 5.50
Dec. 17. To 17 miles travel to Levi Ludden's in Peru on Pet. of Josiah Tibbets & als. 1.70
To 3 days viewing on said Pet. and making return, 9.00
17 miles travel home on said petition, 1.70
March 14. To 20 miles travel to Maj. Prince's in Turner on road business, 2.00
To 2 days with Maj. Prince on road business, 4.00
20 miles travel home, 2.00
To 8 days making returns and plans of roads located, 24.00
To 1 1/2 days time writing and answering letters relative to Com'r's business as To paper furnished for Com'r's use since June last, 4.50
To 30 miles travel to Turner Village and home to see Maj. Prince relative to the Report on Kittingridge petition, 3.00
To 1 day time up on joint relative to Com'r's business at the close of my appointment, 1.00
Oct. 23. To 60 miles travel out and home to Co. Com'r's Court at Paris to close up business begun & not completed while I was Co. Com'r 6.00
1 day attending Court, .10
The above account is true as to time charged and distance travelled according to my best knowledge and belief.
Oxford, ss.—October 23, 1835. Then the within named James Starr made oath to the truth of the within certificate by him subscribed, before me.
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.

Oxford, ss. County Commissioners' Court.
June Term, A. D. 1835.
Abel Gibson, " 50 " " 3 " 3 1/2
John Hearsey, " 42 " " 3 " 3 1/2
October Term, A. D. 1835.
John Prince, travel 40 ms. \$4, attendance 2 days \$12, 16.00
Abel Gibson, " 50 " " 4 " 4 1/2 21.50
John Hearsey, " 42 " " 4 " 4 1/2 17.50
Then the foregoing accounts were severally examined, audited, and amount certified by the County Attorney and Clerk, agreeably to the Statute, and are truly copied by
R. K. GOODENOW, Clerk.
Clerk's Office,
Co. of Oxford, Dec. 31, 1835.

TO MILL OWNERS.
THE public are hereby notified that N. G. NORRIS continues to manufacture the improved portable **SAWING MACHINES,** at Sandwich, N. H.; at which place persons wishing to purchase can be accommodated on reasonable terms at the shortest notice.
Sandwich, October, 1835.

LIST of LETTERS remaining in the Post Office at Paris, N. H. Jan'y 1, 1836.
EVI BERRY, Jr., Elisha Bisbee, Sam'l A. Benjan, Gideon Holster, Cynthia Bent, Abigail S. Blake, Philip or John Caldwell, Isaac Cummings, M. or B. Cunnings, V. in Chandler, Sumner Dohol, Hannah Dearing, Laura D. Ann, Seth Fries, Nathaniel Fuller, Thos. Hill, Jr., J. coli Jackson, Josiah Knight, Josiah L. Knight, Azel Knisley, James Longley 2, Mr. Monk, David M. Coulter, Joseph Penley, Lovina Penley, Geo. F. Richardson, John Rowe, Alvan Rice, Rebecca Russell, Sylvanus Smevent, Robert Shillings, and Stowell Pliny Smith, Joel B. Thayer, Abigail K. Tribou.
JOSEPH G. COLE, P. M.

WILL, he sold in Public Auction on Saturday the 23d instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the House of George Kimball in Waterbury Village, an omnibus of half of a Carriage and Picking Machine. Said Machines are in good repair. Conditions of payment made known at the time of sale.
LEWIS JEWELL.
Waterford, Jan'y. 1836.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT THE OXFORD BOOK STORE, a general assortment of Classics, and School Books, among which are the following:—
Arithmetics.
Smith's, Colburn's Sequel, Key to Sequel First Lessons, Emerson's first part, Second do., Third do., Key to do., Adams's, Walsh's revised edition, James, Peter Parley's, Adams' new edition, Smyth's Algebra, &c. &c.
Geographies.
Field's Geography and Atlas, Maffei Brun's do., Woodbridge's do., Parley's do., Blake's.
Grammars.
Green's large do., Text Book, Ingersoll's, Fisk's large, small do., Murray's large and small, Smith's. (Greenleaf's will soon be received.)

Reading Books.
Putnam's Sequel Analytical Reader, Introduction to do., American First Class Book, National Reader, Introduction to do., National First Class Book, Primary do., Young Reader, Worcester's 2d Book, 3d do., Mount Vernon Reader, Political Class Book, Historical Reader, Classical Reader, English Reader, Young Lady's Class Book, General Class Book.
Spelling Books.
National Spelling Book, Webster's do., Webster's Elementary, Worcester's, Marshall's, and Goodale's.
Miscellaneous.
Gordiel's U. S. History, Blake's do., Child's History, G. S. Parley's First Book of History, 2d do., Williams' Astronomy, Cummings' do., Bennett's Book Keeping, Legendre's Geometry, Easy Lessons in do., (Hallowell do.) Nichol's Theology, Pope's Essay, with Clarke's Notes, Constable's Chemistry, do. Philosophy, Smith's Philosophy, do. Chemistry, Flint's Survey, Smith's Philosophy, Mrs. Lincoln's History, do. for Beginners, Rollin's Ancient and Modern History, Goldsmith's History of England, Blair's Lectures, Infant School Manual, Webster's large and small Dictionary, Walker's and Johnson's large do., Walker's Pocket do., Parley's, and Quilks, fables, and boxes and sand, Walker's Reviews in great variety; Penknives, Letter Stamps, Rulers, Slates, &c.

ALSO—
In addition to the above, are the following:—Parley's Magazine, People's Magazine, Parley's week day book, Parley's Tales about Africa, Young Man's Guide, Young Lady's Own Book, Druggist's Own Book, The Teacher's Family at Home, Sprague's Letters to a Daughter, Frink's to Parents, Parent's Assistant, Leisure Hours, New England and her Institutions, Feathered from my Wealth, Rugs and Blossoms, Jack Halliday, Tales of Romance, Albums, Corner Stone, Young Christian, Advice to Young Men, Natural History of Entomology, Doct. Sed. Sides of Africa, America, &c. Parley's Sabbath Day Book, Week Day Book, Adam's Geography, Doct. Sed. Sides of Africa, America, &c. Parley's Sabbath Day Book, Week Day Book, Adam's Geography, Doct. Sed. Sides of Africa, America, &c. Parley's Sabbath Day Book, Week Day Book, Adam's Geography, Doct. Sed. Sides of Africa, America, &c.

New Fall Goods.
HUBBARD & HOWE.
Norway-Powell.
WE have just received from Boston, a prime assortment of NEW GOODS, which will be sold at very low prices, among which are
Euse, Clark, Murray, Clark, Erwin, and Craven
BLACK DOLLS.
Super Black, Lavender, Blue, Stone, Drab, and Light
CASSIMERES
some of which are very elegant.
SATINETTES from 4 to 8s.
ALSO—2 pieces of DRESS CLOTH.
GREEN PATTISHAM.
—LAWSON.
A prime assortment of French and English
Merchises,
of the most fashionable shades—and a large assortment of selected PRINTS, from 12 1/2 to 27 1/2 cts.
Also, Crochet, Glass and Hard Ware, Looking Glasses, &c. &c. &c.
Sent 2d. 1835.

Notice.
ALL persons are hereby cautioned against stealing or treating STEPHEN STERLING, a town settler, on any account, as I have made provision for his support, agreeably to the Statute, and shall pay no bills or expenses of his contingent whatever.
NATHAN ANDREWS.
To wit, December 30, 1835.

Wanted.
A man who will be paid for LAMBS
Paris, Nov. 10, 1835.

Notice.
I have the end of the water into the middle of September, or is requested to move property, and take her away.
Paris, Nov. 25, 1835.

